IN THE CLAIMS

1. Claims 1 - 18 (Cancelled)

19. (New) A composition comprising a mixture of higher primary aliphatic alcohols from 24 to 39 carbon atoms from 2 to 99.9% by weight of the composition; at least one other organic component selected from resins, pigments, hydrocarbons, esters, ketones, aldehydes, and phenolic compounds from 0.1 to 70% by weight of the composition, and HMG CoA reductase inhibitor, or salt, analog or derivative thereof; optionally with excipients from 0 to 80% by weight of the composition; wherein the composition is substantially devoid of any waxy acid.

20. (New) The composition according to claim 19, wherein the mixture of higher primary aliphatic alcohols comprises 1-tetracosanol, 1-hexacosanol, 1-heptacosanol, 1-octacosanol, and 1-triacontanol.

21. (New) The composition according to claim 19, wherein the mixture of higher primary aliphatic alcohols from 24 to 39 carbon atoms comprises 1-tetracosanol, 1-hexacosanol, 1-heptacosanol, 1-octacosanol, and 1-triacontanol and are present as at least 40% by weight of the composition.

22. (New) The composition according to claim 19, wherein the ratio of the mixture of higher primary aliphatic alcohols and HMG CoA reductase inhibitor, or a salt, analog or derivative thereof is from 20:1 to 1:20 weight/weight.

23. (New) The composition according to claim 19, wherein the HMG CoA reductase

inhibitor is a statin, or salt, analog or derivative thereof.

24. (New) The composition according to claim 22, wherein the HMG CoA reductase inhibitor is a statin, salt, analog or derivative thereof.

25. (New) The composition according to claim 23, wherein the statin is selected from the group consisting of: lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, rosuvastatin, and pitavastatin, or a salt, analog or derivative thereof.

26. (New) The composition according to claim 21, wherein the statin is selected from the group consisting of: lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, rosuvastatin, and pitavastatin, or a salts, analogs or derivatives thereof.

27. (New) The composition according to claim 19, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable excipients are selected from the group consisting of diluents, disintegrants, fillers, bulking agents, vehicles, pH adjusting agents, stabilizers, anti-oxidants, binders, buffers, lubricants, antiadherants, coating agents, preservatives, emulsifiers, suspending agents, release controlling agents, polymers, colorants, flavoring agents, plasticizers, solvents, preservatives, glidants, and chelating agents or a mixture thereof.

28. (New) The composition according to claim 19, which is formulated in an oral; pulmonary; nasal; topical; parenteral; controlled release; fast melt; lyophilized; delayed release; sustained release; extended release; pulsatile release; mixed immediate release; or controlled dosage form.

29. (New) The composition according to claim 27, which is formulated in an oral;

pulmonary; nasal; topical; parenteral; controlled release; fast melt; lyophilized; delayed release; sustained release; extended release; pulsatile release; mixed immediate release; or controlled dosage form.

30. (New) The composition according to claim 28, wherein the oral dosage form is selected from the group consisting of a tablet, pill, capsule, gel, powder, dispersion, suspension, solution and emulsion.

31. (New) The composition according to claim 28, wherein the nasal or pulmonary dosage form is a spray or aerosol.

32. (New) The composition according to claim 28, wherein the topical dosage form is selected from the group consisting of a gel, ointment and cream.

33. (New) A process for preparing a composition according to claim 18, which comprises the steps of:

i) isolating a wax,

ii) subjecting the wax to extraction with a liquid organic extractant in which primary aliphatic alcohols and other organic components are soluble,

iii) recovering said soluble mixture as an extract from said extractant,

iv) purifying the extract by repeated washing and crystallization,

v) drying the extract at temperature below 70°C and making it into a powder form,

vi) adding HMG CoA reductase inhibitor, or a salt, analog or derivative thereof,

vii) optionally adding pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, and making

it into a suitable dosage form.

34. (New) The process according to claim 33, wherein the mixture of higher primary aliphatic alcohols from 24 to 39 carbon atoms comprises 1-tetracosanol, 1-hexacosanol, 1-heptacosanol, 1-octacosanol, and 1-triacontanol are present as at least 40% by weight of the composition.

35. (New) The process according to claim 33, wherein the ratio of the mixture of higher primary aliphatic alcohols and HMG CoA reductase inhibitor or salt, analog or derivative thereof is from 20:1 to 1:20 weight/ weight.

36. (New) A method of reducing serum cholesterol level, and treating hyperlipidemia, which comprises administering a composition comprising a mixture of higher primary aliphatic alcohols from 24 to 39 carbon atoms from 2 to 99.9% by weight of the composition; at least one another organic component selected from resins, pigments, hydrocarbons, esters, ketones, aldehydes, and phenolic compounds from 0.1 to 70% by weight of the composition, and HMG CoA reductase inhibitor or a salt, analog or derivative thereof; optionally with excipients from 0 to 80% by weight of the composition; wherein the composition is substantially devoid of any waxy acid.